

# NPSafe Overview for NPS Employees:

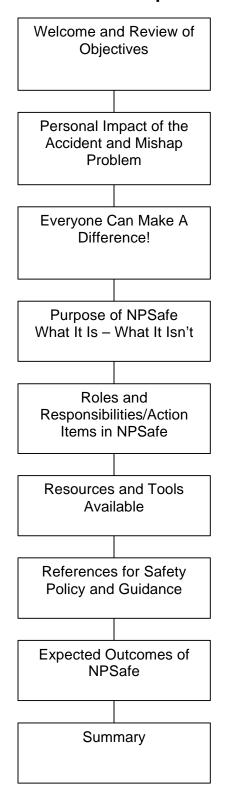
# **Everyone Can Make a Difference!**

# **TELNPS Participant Guide**

Prepared by NPS Risk Management Division

Revised August 23, 2004

# **NPSafe Overview for NPS Employees: Everyone Can Make A Difference! Course Map**



#### How to Interact with the Instructor

We encourage you to ask questions and share your comments with the instructors throughout this TELNPS course.

If you were physically in the classroom with the instructor, you would raise your hand to let him know you had a question or comment. Then you would wait for the instructor to recognize you and ask for your question. We are all familiar with that "protocol" for asking questions or making comments.

With TELNPS courses there is also a "protocol" to follow to ensure you can easily ask questions and others can participate as well. It may seem a little strange at first asking a question of a TV monitor. Remember, it is the instructor you are interacting with and not the monitor. As you ask more questions and participate in more TELNPS courses, you will soon be focusing only on the content of your question and not the equipment you are using to ask it.

As part of the TEL station equipment at your location, there are several push to talk microphones. Depending on the number of students at your location, you may have one directly in front of you or you may be sharing one with other students at your table.

When you have a question, press the push to talk button and say, "Excuse me [instructor's first name], this is [your first name] at [your location]. I have a guestion (or I have a comment)." Then release the push to talk button. This is important. Until you release the button, you will not be able to hear the instructor.

The instructor will acknowledge you and then ask for your question or comment. Stating your name and location not only helps the instructor, but also helps other students who are participating at different locations to get to know their classmates.

# **Course Objectives**

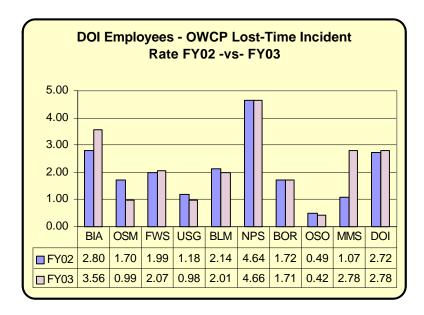
**Notes** 

At the conclusion of this course, you should be able to:

- 1. Explain the extent of the accident and mishap problem within the NPS and the impact that accidents can have on the individual employee, their family and the Service.
- 2. Describe the effect that employees can have on their own personal safety and the safety of their coworkers.
- 3. Explain the purpose of the NPSafe program.
- 4. List the roles and responsibilities that NPS supervisors and employees have in implementing the NPSafe program.
- Discuss the major action items that are part of the NPSafe program and the timelines for completion of those items.
- 6. List the resources and tools that are available to assist in the implementation of the NPSafe program.
- 7. List the references for safety policy and guidance within the NPS.
- 8. List the goals and expected outcomes of the NPSafe program.

# Personal Impact of Accident and Mishap Problem

**Notes** 



In FY2003, the National Park Service had an average of \_\_\_\_ recordable injuries each day. Of those injuries, \_\_\_\_ were serious enough to prevent the employee from returning to work the next day.

"Insanity is continuing to do the same thing you have always done and expecting different results." - Anonymous

If we only think of safety in terms of numbers of accidents, lost workdays and medical costs, we probably will continue to have about the same results.

### "Safety is all about people...and people not getting hurt!"

As employees, we have a special responsibility to be aware of and control the hazards associated with our jobs. We also have a responsibility to identify and report hazards to our immediate supervisor or park management. If we fail to identify and control hazards, then it is <u>probable</u> that either ourselves or a co-worker is going to get hurt and it is going to end up affecting a spouse, family member or co-worker as well.

#### Two Questions:

- 1. What actions can I take to better control the hazards that I am exposed to so that I do not experience an accident or injury?
- 2. How can I make sure that taking those actions is truly a high priority?

Lessons Learned, Nov 2001, Maintenance Worker, C&O Canal NHP (See last page of Participant Guide)

# **Everyone Can Make A Difference!**

**Notes** 

"Safety is everyone's responsibility."

"The acts of people are the cause of essentially all injuries."



Injuries arise from the unsafe acts of people. Therefore, essentially all injuries can be prevented. Employees and management share responsibility for eliminating at-risk behaviors and for the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Do we really think that doing a job safely is the most important thing or do we cut corners at times to get the job done faster or cheaper?



### What Are the At-Risk Behaviors? **Could Any Of These Employees Make A Difference?**

- 1. The Auto Shop. Two employees are removing a heavy engine part from a tractor. The winch hook is obviously defective. One employee is working under the load. The other employee, operating the winch, can't see the employee under the load. Neither of the employees is wearing safety glasses or any other personal protective equipment.
- 2. The Office. An employee is stretching an extension cord across an aisle to hook up a fan in his cubicle. Another employee is moving several storage boxes of documents by hand...bending over and picking up as many as she can lift.

# NPSafe: What It Is and What It Isn't

**Notes** 

#### Development of NPSafe

- Working group from the field
- Superintendents, deputy superintendents, safety managers
- Plan needed to be realistic and feasible
- Plan needed to provide direction

#### NPSafe is

- NOT a new initiative
- NOT a new safety program
- NOT requiring that existing safety efforts be discarded

#### **NPSafe**

- Service wide action plan
- Map and compass to get from current state to desired state
- Helps us renew our commitment to safety
- Identifies action items at all levels
- Gives us timelines for completing actions
- Plan for achieving the goal of making the NPS the safest place to work in DOI

NPSafe is the National Park Service Employee Safety and Health Implementation Plan (See Appendix B)

Action items in NPSafe were selected by analyzing the best practices of organizations that have succeeded in achieving a high level of safety excellence.

**Notes** 

Collaborate with supervisor on Job Hazard Analyses development and use of employee safety and health orientation checklist.

The process of doing a Job Hazard Analysis is as important as getting the final product (printed form). We should integrate the process into each job that we do.

Job Hazard Analysis is a procedure to:

- Document and/or review each step of a job procedure
- Identify hazards associated with the job
- Develop steps/solutions to eliminate or control the hazards

The levels of safety control include (in priority order)

- Elimination of the hazard
- Engineering controls
- Administrative Controls
- PPE

See Appendix D

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Not Very Well At All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Extremely Well

**Notes** 

### Identify Training To Be Developed and Delivered (2D)

#### **Training**

- Better to participate in training that prevents incidents than training that responds to accidents
- New employees
- New equipment
- Change in job responsibilities

What training do I need to ensure that I am able to perform my job safely?

#### Training Resources

- On-site courses
- Online courses and training resources
  - www.smis.doi.gov (Click on "Safety Smart On Line")
  - www.targetlearn.com (Create login with NPS PIN 2882)
- TELNPS Courses (See Appendix C)
- OSHA Training Institutes

http://www.osha.gov/fso/ote/training/edcenters/edcenter\_contact.html

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Not Very Well At All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Extremely Well

**Notes** 

Identify and report hazards to immediate supervisor or park management.

The safety and health of NPS employees has first priority and must take precedence over the attainment of operational objectives.

All employees should identify unsafe conditions and at-risk behaviors, and then intervene to correct them.

When a hazard is identified, work should be stopped until the hazard is eliminated or controlled.

Sometimes those who are not directly involved in performing a task or job are better able to observe a hazardous situation.

										ntly Doing r park ma	g? anagement.
Not Very Well At All	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Extremely Well

**Notes** 

### What will you do over the next 90-120 days?

"If we do the same things we have always done, we will continue to have about the same results." - Anonymous

If we fail to identify and control hazards, then it is probable that we will get hurt or one of our co-workers will get hurt. That accident will impact a spouse or family member as well.



### What Do You Want to Accomplish?

Review your personal assessments of the action items discussed on the pages above. Also refer to the "Objectives, Measures, and Actions" and "Role: Employees" portions of the Employee Safety and Health Implementation Plan" (See Appendix B).

Select at least 2 action items that you want to accomplish in the next 90-120 days. Be realistic, but consider choosing action items that may cause you to stretch a little to complete.

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# **Resources and Tools**

**Notes** 

#### Resources

- People
- Online Resources
- Printed Materials
- Promotional Materials

### Who can help?

- Park safety officer or risk manager
- Regional risk manager
- Regional Designated Safety and Health Official (DSHO)
- WASO Risk Management
- Peer Networking

#### What resources are available online?

- NPSafe Web Site www.inside.nps.gov/programs/npsafe (PowerPoint presentation for first line supervisors)
- National Safety Council www.nsc.org
- OSHA www.osha.gov

#### What NPSafe promotional materials are available?

- Wallet cards
- Shirts
- Pins
- Caps
- More...

### Aug 12, 2004 Memorandum

Associate Director, Visitor and Resource Protection Subject: Wearing the NPSafe Lapel Pin with Uniforms

<u>References</u> Notes

NPSafe: Employee Safety and Health Implementation Plan (See Appendix B)

### **Director's Orders**

- DO 50A, 50B and 50C
- Reference Manuals for each

### Code of Federal Regulations

- 29 CFR 1960 Safety Programs for Federal Agencies
- 29 CFR 1910 Safety Programs for General Industries
- 29 CFR 1926 Safety Programs for Construction

### Consensus Standards

- Life Safety Code 101 NFPA
- ANSI
- NIOSH
- National Electric Cod
- Fuel Gas Code
- National Fire Code

# **Expected Outcomes of NPSafe**

**Notes** 

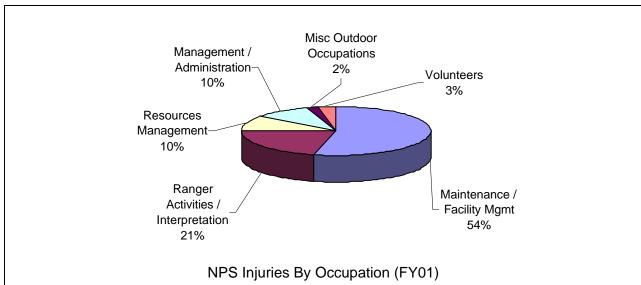
# After Today's Workshop...

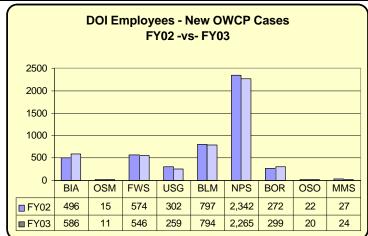
Please make sure that you...

Sign the attendance roster at your site

Complete the workshop evaluation at MyLearningManager

# **Appendix A: NPS Accident and Injury Statistics**







# NPS - Safety Stats 10 Year Totals

Employee fatalities	23
Serious disabling injuries	+300
Cost-time injuries	10,895
Medical attention injuries	14,213
Cotal Injures	25,131
OWCP costs	\$168,020,000
COP hours	918,469
COP salary	\$14,107,700
SAFETY IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING ME	EETING - Dec 8-11, 2003

#### Vision

The NPS is widely recognized for providing world-class resource stewardship and visitor experiences. Just as the NPS excels at protecting natural and cultural resources and serving park visitors, the NPS can excel in providing our employees with a safe work environment. All employees deserve the opportunity to do their jobs safely and effectively so they can go home healthy at the end of the day to fully enjoy their lives and families.

#### **Beliefs**

- We believe that healthy productive employees are our most important resource, and employee safety is our most important value
- Injuries and occupational illnesses are unacceptable and all are preventable
- At risk behaviors can be eliminated
- Operating hazards and risks can be controlled
- Safety is everyone's responsibility
- Managing for safety excellence can enhance employee productivity, save millions of dollars in workers compensation costs, and improve overall management effectiveness.

#### Goals

- 1) The NPS becomes the safest place to work in DOI.
- 2) Safety is integrated into all NPS activities.
- 3) The NPS organizational culture values employee safety as much as it values protecting resources and serving visitors.
- 4) Employees, supervisors, and managers demonstrate unwavering commitment to continuous improvement in employee health and safety.

	Objectives, Measures, and Actions
OBJECTIVE #1:	Managerial decisions and actions demonstrate a commitment and dedication to the health and safety of the employees of the Service.
MEASURES:	Sustainable resource allocation,     Safety personnel reporting relationships
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Communicate vision clearly and continually;</li> <li>b) Continually evaluate and communicate the progress of the program;</li> <li>c) Provide/attend safety awareness training for senior leadership;</li> <li>d) Monitor employee/unit performance, disseminate results, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed;</li> <li>e) Incorporate safety as a critical result in all managers' and supervisors' performance plans;</li> <li>f) Ensure safety personnel, including collateral duty assignments, report directly to the senior manager at each organizational level of the service;</li> <li>g) Provide funding at parks for safety programs; and,</li> <li>h) Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes, including NPS management policies and core value statements.</li> </ul>
OBJECTIVE #2:	2. Employees, supervisors, and managers are knowledgeable of the NPS safety vision, are involved in the safety program, and demonstrate the competencies to get the job done safely.
MEASURES:	<ol> <li>Ability to articulate the vision &amp; responsibilities when asked,</li> <li>Responsibilities articulated in performance plan and successfully achieved,</li> <li>Audit findings</li> </ol>
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Develop self-assessment and feedback mechanism(s) for the continuous improvement of individuals' safety ethos;</li> <li>b) Ensure safety is integrated into all career field core competencies;</li> <li>c) Incorporate safety as a critical result in all employees' performance plans;</li> <li>d) Identify training to be developed and delivered;</li> <li>e) Develop employee and use safety and health orientation checklist identifying job specific hazards and safety concerns;</li> <li>f) Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes;</li> <li>g) Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes; and,</li> <li>h) Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed.</li> </ul>

	Objectives, Measures, and Actions
OBJECTIVE #3:	3. Every park and program unit has consistent and timely access to Safety and Industrial Hygiene resources/services.
MEASURES:	Funding requests are submitted for resources to implement and manage NPSafe.
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Define core competencies and training requirements for collateral duty safety officers and professional safety personnel;</li> <li>b) Staffing plan: Included behind this document</li> </ul>
OBJECTIVE #4:	4. Every park and program unit implements a comprehensive and effective safety program per DO 50-B.
MEASURES:	<ol> <li>Completed documentation,</li> <li>Audit findings,</li> <li>Employee awareness of program</li> </ol>
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Define components of a safety program and provide guidance/templates to park and program units in the establishment of a program;</li> <li>b) Ensure all levels of NPS employees, supervisors, and managers understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program;</li> <li>c) Ensure all employees and supervisors are aware of and control their job hazards; and,</li> <li>d) WASO, regions, parks and program units conduct audits to assess the effectiveness of safety programs.</li> </ul>
OBJECTIVE #5:	5. All non-NPS organizations performing work in parks must operate safety programs that meet all applicable standards and guidelines.
MEASURES:	<ol> <li>BLS sic code rate below industry average,</li> <li>Audit findings (as per DO 48, DO 50 and DO 13B)</li> </ol>
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Parks conduct annual overall reviews of concessionaire' safety programs;</li> <li>b) Obtain safety experience data (sic codes) for all concessionaire, IBP's, in-park cooperating associations, and contractors;</li> <li>c) Obtain site-specific safety plans for concessions, IBP's, in-park cooperating associations, contractors, and permittees; and</li> <li>d) Integrate data collected per sub-paragraphs 5a and 5b into the contracting process.</li> </ul>

	Objectives, Measures, and Actions
OBJECTIVE #6:	6. NPS has no fatalities and its "lost time incident rate" and "total incident rate" are below all other DOI agencies, and COP and OWCP rates per FTE show significant downward trends.
MEASURES:	<ol> <li>COP rates,</li> <li>OWCP rates,</li> <li>Lost time incident rates,</li> <li>Total incident rates</li> </ol>
ACTIONS:	<ul> <li>a) Achieve results within five years.</li> <li>b) Use available data to determine rates and costs to measure progress.</li> <li>c) Conduct ongoing trends analysis to identify leading causes of injuries and illnesses. Focus corrective actions accordingly.</li> <li>d) Conduct annual reviews of the state of safety excellence and provide annual reports to the NLC and all NPS employees.</li> </ul>

	Role: NPS Director					
	Responsibilities	Timeline				
	te vision clearly and continually per NLC ement sub-committee recommendations	Roll-out: April 04 – ongoing				
	evaluate the progress of the program criteria and objective measures)	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Attend and for senior le</li> </ul>	present vision at safety awareness training adership	Jun 04 – Jan 05 (ongoing for new leadership)				
	oloyee/unit performance, recognize and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Incorporate performanc</li> </ul>	safety as a critical result in all managers' e plans	October 05 – henceforth				
assignment	ety personnel, including collateral duty s, report directly to senior management at of the service	April 04				
	uests are submitted for adequate funding at fety programs	Oct 04				
	safety into all decision-making processes jement policies and core values)	Begin April 04 – ongoing				
Incorporate performance	safety as a critical result in all employees' e plans	October 05				
all other DC	time incident and total incident rates below agencies, and COP, OWCP rates per FTE cant downward trends.	By Jan 09				

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Role: National Leadership Council (NLC)					
Responsibilities	Timeline				
Communicate vision clearly and continually to subordinates in management and staff positions	Roll-out: April 04 – ongoing				
Continually evaluate the progress of the program	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
Attend safety awareness training for senior leadership	Jun 04 – Jan 05 (ongoing for new leadership)				
Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all managers' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05 – henceforth				
Ensure requests are submitted for adequate funding at parks for safety programs	Oct 04				
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes, including NPS management policies and core value statements</li> </ul>	Begin April 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Reduce lost time incident and total incident rates below all other DOI agencies, and COP, OWCP rates per FTE show significant downward trends.</li> </ul>	By Jan 09				

Role: Regional Directors					
Responsibilities	Timeline				
Communicate vision clearly and continually	Roll-out: April 04 – ongoing				
Continually evaluate the progress of the program	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
Attend safety awareness training for senior leadership	Jun 04 – Jan 05 (ongoing for new leadership)				
Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all managers' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05 – henceforth				
Ensure safety personnel, including collateral duty assignments, report directly to senior management at each level of the Region	April 04				
<ul> <li>Ensure requests are submitted for adequate funding at parks for safety programs (equivalent of 1% of ONPS at park level suggested)</li> </ul>	Oct 04				
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes, including regional directives, management policies, and core values</li> </ul>	Begin April 04 – ongoing				
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all employees' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05				
Ensure all levels of employees understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program	By July 04				
Regions, parks and program units conduct audits to assess the effectiveness of safety programs	Complete baseline self-audits by April 05				
Use available data to determine rates and costs to measure progress	Determine initial benchmark in April 04; Obtain rates: Oct 04; Reassess: Jan 05				
<ul> <li>Conduct ongoing trends analysis to identify leading causes of injuries and illnesses. Focus corrective actions accordingly</li> </ul>	Analyze trends: April 04; Implement corrective action by Oct 04; Ongoing				
<ul> <li>Reduce lost time incident and total incident rates by 5% annually, and COP, OWCP rates per FTE show significant downward trends.</li> </ul>	By Jan 05				

Role: Superintendents	
Responsibilities	Timeline
Communicate vision clearly and continually	Roll-out: April 04 – ongoing
Continually evaluate the progress of the program	Begin June 04 – ongoing
<ul> <li>Attend safety awareness training for senior leadership</li> <li>Ensure senior regional staff members and park management teams attend safety awareness training.</li> </ul>	Jun 04 – Jan 05 (ongoing for new leadership)
Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all managers' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05 – henceforth
Ensure safety personnel, including collateral duty assignments, report directly to Superintendents office in the performance of their safety duties	April 04
Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes	Begin April 04 – ongoing
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all employees' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05
<ul> <li>Ensure requests are submitted for adequate funding at parks to implement and manage NPSafe.</li> </ul>	Oct 04
Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes	Begin audits Oct 05; Integration begins Oct 06 – ongoing
Ensure all levels of employees understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program	By July 04
Ensure all employees are aware of and control their job hazards	Program roll-out: June 05 – ongoing
Parks and program units conduct audits to assess the effectiveness of safety programs	Complete baseline self-audits by April 05
Obtain site-specific safety plans for concessions, IBP's, in-park cooperating associations, contractors, and permittees	April 04 – July 04
Parks conduct annual overall reviews of concessionaires' safety programs	Begin June 04 – ongoing

Role: Superintendents						
Responsibilities	Timeline					
Obtain safety experience data (sic codes) for all concessionaires, IBP's, and in-park cooperating associations. Include safety experience data in contracting process	Begin June 04 – ongoing					
Use available data to determine rates and costs to measure progress	Determine initial benchmark in April 04; Obtain rates: Oct 04; Reassess: Jan 05					
Conduct ongoing trends analysis to identify leading causes of injuries and illnesses. Focus corrective actions accordingly	Analyze trends: April 04; Implement corrective action by Oct 04; Ongoing					
Reduce lost time incident, COP, OWCP, and total incident rates by 5% annually	By Jan 05					

Role: Division Chiefs			
Responsibilities	Timeline		
Communicate vision clearly and continually	Roll-out: April 04 – ongoing		
Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing		
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all managers' and supervisors' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05 – henceforth		
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes</li> </ul>	Begin April 04 – ongoing		
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all employees' performance plans</li> </ul>	October 05		
Ensure requests are submitted for adequate funding of required safety programs and safety training	Oct 04		
Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes	Begin audits Oct 05; Integration begins Oct 06 – ongoing		
Ensure all levels of employees understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program	By August 04		
Ensure all employees are aware of and control their job hazards	Program roll-out: June 05 – ongoing		
Reduce lost time incident and total incident rates below by 5% annually.	By Jan 05		

Role: Line Supervisors			
Responsibilities	Timeline		
Monitor employee/unit performance, recognize successes, and take corrective actions when needed	Begin June 04 – ongoing		
Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes	Begin April 04 – ongoing		
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety as a critical result in all employees' performance plans.</li> </ul>	October 05		
<ul> <li>Develop and use employee safety and health orientation checklist identifying job specific hazards and safety concerns</li> </ul>	Begin Oct 05; Pilot programs & template development: ongoing; Complete by Oct 06		
Develop and continuously improve Job Hazard Analyses for all tasks	Begin audits Oct 05; Integration begins Oct 06 – ongoing		
Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes	By Aug 04		
Ensure all levels of employees understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program	Program roll-out: June 05 – ongoing		
Ensure all employees are aware of and control their job hazards	April 04 - ongoing		
Investigate all accidents and near misses, and implement corrective actions for identified hazards	Oct 04 and ongoing		
Reduce lost time incident and total incident rates by 5% annually.	By Jan 05		

Role: Employees		
Responsibilities	Timeline	
<ul> <li>Collaborate with supervisor on Job Hazard Analyses development and use of employee safety and health orientation checklist</li> </ul>	April 04 - ongoing	
Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes	Begin Oct 05; Pilot programs & template development: ongoing; Complete by Oct 06	
<ul> <li>Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes and job tasks</li> </ul>	April 04 – ongoing	
Ensure all levels of employees understand their roles and responsibilities in implementing a safety program	Program roll-out: June 05 – ongoing	
Ensure all employees are aware of and control their job hazards	April 04 - ongoing	
Identify and report hazards to immediate supervisor or park management.	Immediately and ongoing	

Role: Safety Officers			
Responsibilities	Timeline		
Continually evaluate the progress of the program	Begin June 04 – ongoing		
Develop self-assessment mechanism(s) for the continuous improvement of individuals	Begin April 04 – fully implemented by April 05		
Ensure safety is in all career field core competencies	Begin April 04 – fully implemented by April 05		
Identify training to be developed and delivered	Begin Oct 04; Development complete by April 05; Delivery: ongoing		
<ul> <li>Develop employee safety and health orientation checklist identifying job specific hazards and safety concerns</li> </ul>	Begin Oct 05; Pilot programs & template development: ongoing; Complete by Oct 06		
Integrate audit findings into existing performance management and training processes	Begin audits Oct 05; Integration begins Oct 06 – ongoing		
Incorporate safety into all decision-making processes	April 04 – ongoing		
Define and receive required training necessary to be effective in performance of duties.	April 04 and ongoing		
Ensure all employees are aware of and control their job hazards	Program roll-out: June 05 – ongoing		
WASO, regions, parks and program units conduct audits to assess the effectiveness of safety programs	Complete baseline self-audits by April 05		
<ul> <li>Reduce lost time incident and total incident rates by 5% annually; COP, OWCP rates per FTE show significant downward trends.</li> </ul>	By Jan 05		

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Role: WASO Risk Management		
Responsibilities	Timeline	
<ul> <li>Define components of a safety program and provide guidance/templates to park and program units in the establishment of a program</li> </ul>	April 04 – July 04	
Provide safety awareness training for senior leadership	Jun 04 – Jan 05 (ongoing for new leadership)	
<ul> <li>Provide material and resources to support the NPS national risk management program objectives and actions</li> </ul>	Program development: April 04 – Jan 05; Roll-out to parks and regions complete by June 05; Efforts ongoing	
WASO conducts audits to assess the effectiveness of safety programs	Develop self-audit tool by Oct 04; Complete baseline self-audits by April 05	
Use available data to determine rates and costs to measure progress	Determine initial benchmark in April 04; Obtain rates: Oct 04; Reassess: Jan 05	
<ul> <li>Define core competencies and training requirements for collateral duty safety officers and professional safety personnel.</li> </ul>	April 04-Sept 04	
<ul> <li>Conduct ongoing trends analysis to identify leading causes of injuries and illnesses. Focus corrective actions accordingly.</li> </ul>	Analyze trends: April 04; Implement corrective action by Oct 04; Ongoing	
Conduct annual reviews of the state of safety excellence and provide an annual report to the NLC and all NPS employees	Conduct baseline review: April 04; Distribute annual report: Jan 05	
<ul> <li>Provide process and focus to reduce lost time incident, COP, OWCP, and total incident rates below all other DOI agencies</li> </ul>	By Jan 09	

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Role: Others			
Responsibilities	Timeline		
<ul> <li>Training &amp; Development: Continually evaluate the progress of the program (with safety community)</li> </ul>	Begin June 04 – ongoing		
Budget requests are submitted to ensure adequate funding to implement and manage NPSafe.	Oct 06		
Training & Development: Ensure safety is in all career field core competencies	Begin April 04 – fully implemented by April 05		
<ul> <li>Training &amp; Development: Coordinate with the Division of Risk Management to develop and deliver required safety and occupational health training.</li> </ul>	Begin Oct 04; Development complete by April 05; Delivery: ongoing		
Training & Development: Define core competencies and training requirements for collateral duty safety officers and professional safety personnel	April 04 – Sept 04		
Concessions Manager, Contracting Officer, Research Permit Coordinator: Obtain site-specific safety plans for concessions, IBP's, in-park cooperating associations, contractors, and permittees	April 04 – Oct 04		

NPSafe Overview for NPS Employees: Everyone Can Make A Difference! - ITV Participant's Guide - 29

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# Appendix C: Upcoming Safety and Occupational Health TELNPS Courses

The following safety and occupational health TELNPS courses are training resources that are available:		
Sep 15-16, 04	You Should Hear What You're Missing! Implementing a Hearing Loss Prevention Program	
Oct 12-13, 04	Breathing a Little Easier in the Workplace. Respiratory Protection Program Implementation	
Dec 04	Bloodborne Pathogens: Breaking the Chain of Infection	
Jan 05	Breathing a Little Easier in the Workplace. Respiratory Protection Program Implementation	
Jan 05	You Should Hear What You're Missing! Implementing a Hearing Loss Prevention Program	
Feb 05	Confined Space Entry: There's Always Room To Do It Right!	
Feb 05	It's the Dose that Make the Poison! Understanding Exposure Assessment	
Apr 05	It's the Dose that Make the Poison! Understanding Exposure Assessment	
Apr 05	Heat Injury Prevention: Cool Ideas on a Hot Topic!	
May 05	Heat Injury Prevention: Cool Ideas on a Hot Topic!	
May 05	Bloodborne Pathogens: Breaking the Chain of Infection	
Jun 05	Heat Injury Prevention: Cool Ideas on a Hot Topic!	
And morecheck MyLearningManager on a regular basis!		

# **Appendix D: Job Hazard Analysis**

#### INSTRUCTION FOR COMPLETING JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS FORM

Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is an important safety improvement tool that works by finding potential hazards (conditions & behaviors) and eliminating or minimizing them before the job/project is performed and before the hazards or at risk behaviors have a chance to become accidents or illnesses. Use the JHA for self awareness, job observations, team coaching, new employee training, retraining for senior employees, refresher on jobs which are done infrequently, as an accident investigation tool, and for informing employees of specific job hazards and protective measures.

#### A. Sequence of Basic Job Steps

Break the job/project down into steps. Each of the steps should accomplish some major task. Look at the first set of movements used to perform a task, and then determine the next logical set of movements.

Most jobs can be broken down into less than ten steps. If more than ten steps are required, you should consider combining some of the steps or determining if two separate JSA's are required. Complex steps may have to be analyzed separately.

#### **B. Potential Hazards**

Examine each step to identify potential hazards. Hazards may be associated with work practices or procedures, equipment, materials, or environment.

It's not enough to look at all the obvious hazards. It's also important to look at the entire environment and discover every conceivable hazard that might exist. Be sure to list health hazards as well, even though the harmful effects may not be immediate. A good example is the harmful effects of noise when riding snowmobiles.

Questions to be considered to help identify specific hazards are:

- Is there a danger of striking against, being struck by, or otherwise making contact with any object?
- Can the employee be caught in or between objects?
- Can someone slip, trip, or fall?
- Can the worker strain him or her self by pushing, pulling, or lifting?
- Is the environment hazardous (e.g. toxic gas, mist, dust, etc.)?

#### C. Safe Behaviors - Safe Work Procedures Required To Complete The Job/Project

Using the potential hazards as a guide, decide what safe behaviors and/or safe work procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the hazards that could lead to an accident, injury, or illness.

We want to use the best form of risk reduction that permanently eliminates hazards rather than relying on worker action. As the control strategy becomes more dependent on procedures, warnings, and personal protective equipment (PPE), its reliability is generally considered to be lower.

# **Appendix D: Job Hazard Analysis**

The levels of safety control include (in priority order):

- Substitution or elimination
- Engineering controls
- Administrative controls
- PPE

Remember that safe behaviors must be activities that can be observed. Do not use phrases like, "pay attention, be careful, use caution, work safely, or look out for." Vague statements such as these are not observable acts. Procedures must specify items or actions that are observable if they are to be effective correctors for safe behaviors.

List recommended personal protective equipment, safe operating procedures, required permits, and any specialized training or certifications that are needed to complete the work.

### JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK VALLEY FORESTRY

JOB / ACTIVITY:	Equipment Operation – Brush Chippers	RAC: <u>I-D / III-C</u>	DATE ANALYZED:	7/16/03

Step / Procedure	Potential Hazard	ls to Health or Safety	Contr	ols	
1. Briefing		ınfamiliar with equipment. ntrol (Refer JHA)	a) b) c) d)	Start up Feeding feeder. Other h protect machin	nazards i.e. traffic(use cones and signs to workers), limb slap, being pulled into
2. Start – Up	Death or dismem wheel or chipper	berment caused by feed blades.	<ul> <li>a) 2 person operation, use a spotter to make sure hopper is clear before/when starting.</li> <li>b) Manually place feed wheel control in the neutral position.</li> </ul>		
3. Feeding Chipper	Violent mo or strike w	<ol> <li>Same as above.</li> <li>Violent movement of limb(s) may slap or strike worker.</li> <li>Chip chute in unsafe position</li> </ol>		<ul> <li>a) No loose clothing or other wearable article that be snagged by limbs being pulled into chipper.</li> <li>b) PPE: eye protection, hearing protection, hardh</li> <li>c) gloves.</li> <li>d) All workers instructed in emergency shut down operating/feeding procedures.</li> <li>e) Exit to the side once limb hits feed wheel.</li> <li>f) Stay clear of limb as it is being chipped.</li> <li>g) Set chip chute before chipping begins.</li> </ul>	
Safety Equipment		Inspection Requirements			<u> </u>
PPE: hearing protection, eye protection, hardhat and gloves Chipper equipped with functioning emergency stop.  Chipper teeth are set to ma recommendations. Feed wheel control is functional entry of the pre-very stop.  Chipper teeth are set to ma recommendations. Feed wheel control is functional entry of the pre-very stop.		onal.		OJT Start-up and operating procedures including emergency shut down. All personnel to be briefed on procedures for each job.	

Safety Equipment	Inspection Requirements	Training Requirements
PPE: hearing protection, eye protection,	Chipper teeth are set to manufacturer	OJT Start-up and operating procedures
hardhat and gloves	recommendations.	including emergency shut down.
Chipper equipped with functioning	Feed wheel control is functional.	All personnel to be briefed on procedures
emergency stop.	Pre work inspection i.e. oil, fuel, water,	for each job.
	tires	

RAC: I - Death/Permanent Disability II - Permanent Partial Disability III \_ Lost Day Mishap IV - First Aid Only A – Likely To Occur B – Probably Will Occur C – Possible To Occur D – Unlikely To Occur

November 2001

Number 4

Date: October 6,1996

Place: C&O Canal NHP

Employee Job Title:Maintenance Worker

Size of Crew: 3 NPS workers and two contractors

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:

A maintenance crew began to cut down a large mulberry tree with twin trunks leaning out over the towpath. The upper section of the tree was cut, leaving an 8-foot free-standing twin-trunk tree stub, with one side 4-feet high, and the other side 8-feet high. The employee, using a chain saw with a 16-inch bar, made an initial cut on the 4-foot section, cutting down towards the towpath in a counterclockwise direction, then began making a similar cut on the 8-foot section. Since he was unable to make an entire cut around the tree from the uphill side, he moved to a position 12 to 18 inches below the base of the stump, and repositioned himself under the 8-foot leaning section. As he began sawing, the 8-foot section stump broke free from the 4-foot twin section and fell, having been completely cut through, striking and fatally injuring the employee.

#### **CONTRIBUTING FACTORS:**

- Inadequate Knowledge and Skill of Employees. No park employees were qualified tree workers or certified arborists. They failed to identify and take precautions regarding this type of tree—a mulberry, a species with heavy dense wood, that commonly has a twin/co-dominant stemmed trunk. Proper technique such as sectioning the tree stump or using a binding chain should have been used.
- 2 Lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). None of the NPS employees were wearing hardhats, chain saw chaps, and hearing and/or eye protection. Also, employees had been told to wear PPE,but there did not appear to be any enforcement of those verbal instructions.
- Inadequate Equipment. Had a saw with a 28-inch bar been available, the tree could have been cut from above. There was not other essential equipment available, including a binding chain, or felling wedges. A bucket truck could have been utilized to limb and top, taking the tree down in several sections.
- Inadequate project management. There was a sense of urgency to get the trees cut as quickly as possible, so they would be out of the way of another contractor who was bringing equipment in the next day to de-silt the canal.
- Fatigue. It is not certain that fatigue was a factor, but the employee had worked 29 of the 31 days prior to the accident.
- $\it 6$  There were no written SOPs.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SERVICEWIDE CONSIDERATION:

- 1 Management should ensure that all employees whose duties require the use of chain saws and the felling of trees are properly trained, and written SOPs are developed. A group of employees should be trained to a higher skill level to form a "tree crew," or contract this type of work out, or request tree crews from other parks.
- Work projects to be expedited should receive increased planning, supervision, and resources so employees do not have to work extra hours or take shortcuts.
- 3 Management should provide safe and proper PPE, and enforce the use of PPE, proper tools and equipment and safe work practices through a system of accountability and rewards.
- 4 Management should develop a "Work-Rest" SOP to prevent continued work, leading to fatigue and increased accident potential.